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REPORTAGE ON MALVINAS ISLANDS CONFRONTATION

President Addresses Nation

PY021828 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Speech by President Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri from White Hall of government house in Buenos Aires on 2 April -- recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the military junta and in my capacity as president of the nation I speak at this crucial and historic moment to all the inhabitants of our territory to inform them of the basis for the resolution taken and fully assumed by the commanders in chief of the armed forces who thus interpreted the profound sentiment of the Argentine people.

Safeguarding national honor, without rancor but with firmness demanded by the circumstances, we have recovered the southern islands which are a legitimate part of our national territory. This decision was prompted by the need to put an end to the unending succession of evasive and dilatory tactics implemented by Great Britain to perpetuate its domination over the islands and their zone of influence.

That evasive attitude was considered by the national government in the current circumstances as definite proof of Great Britain's lack of good will to tackle serious negotiations without delay over the central question of the dispute and to recognize once and for all that their alleged rights stem from an act of seizure.

The situation which was created originated in the ultimatum to a group of Argentine citizens to abandon the Georgia Islands where they were legally carrying out common activities under the juridical protection of agreements which had been established between the two countries.

The dispatch of a naval force and the preemptory evacuation that Great Britain tried to impose are clear demonstrations that that country persists in addressing the question with arguments of force, and that the solution is sought through the simple refusal to recognize Argentine rights.

In view of this unacceptable intention, the Argentine Government could have no other response than the one it has just given by taking action.

The Argentine position can in no way be considered a form of aggression against the present inhabitants of the islands. Their rights and way of life will be respected with the same largesse with which we respected those peoples we liberated during our independence movement. Yet we will not yield to the intimidatory deployment of the British forces. Far from making use of the peaceful means of diplomacy, they have threatened to make indiscriminate use of those forces. Our forces will take actions only to the extent that these actions are strictly necessary. They will in no way disrupt the life of the islanders; on the contrary they will protect those institutions and persons who agree to coexist with us, but we will not tolerate any excesses either in the islands or on the mainland. We have a clear appreciation of the stance adopted and for the defense of this stance the Argentine nation has risen, the whole nation spiritually and materially. We know full well that we have the backing of a people aware of its destiny, aware of its rights and obligations and that has for a long time aspired for the return of the Malvinas Islands, the Georgias and the South Sandwich Islands and their zone of influence to the national territory. The important step which we have just taken was done without taking any political calculations into account. It has been taken in the name of each and every Argentine citizen without distinguishing sectors or factions and with our minds set on all the governments, institutions and persons which in the past, without exceptions and for 150 years have struggled for the defense of our rights. I am aware, and we acknowledge it with great emotion, that the entire country is already experiencing the joy of a new achievement and is getting ready to defend what belongs to it, heedless of sacrifice, which we will possibly have to make, or heedless of sectorial problems which, no matter how understandable they may be, will never be placed before the supreme national interests where the existence or nonexistence of the fatherland is at stake.

With Christian faith I pray that those who are today our adversaries may understand in time their error and may deeply reflect before persisting in a position which is rejected by all the free peoples in the world and by all those who had their territory mutilated and who have endured colonialism and exploitation.

With Christian faith I pray for our men deployed to the southern seas, for your children, husbands, fathers, soldiers, noncommissioned officers and officers, who make up the front lines of an effort which will not stop until final victory is achieved.

Invoking the protection of God and his Holy Mother, let us all commit ourselves to complying with our duty like the generations of the past century who did not mind harsh weather, long distances, disease or poverty when it came to defending freedom. By taking part in Belgrano's liberating mission to Paraguay, in those missions to the upper Peru -- beyond the mountains -- along the Pacific coast with General San Martin as their leader or to the desert, they did not hesitate in leaving their families and comfort -- whether they had much or little. Is our generation capable of emulating their example? Or are we not capable of doing so? I believe in you. We must all believe in ourselves and together raise our national banner high as a symbol of freedom so that it can wave sovereignly and definitively over our great fatherland.

This will not prevent us from persisting in our tradition as a peace-loving nation and from respecting all world nations, nor will it prevent us from resuming, through friendly gestures stemming from our natural generosity, dignifying diplomatic negotiations which may give an institutional basis to the situation which we have achieved, clearly safeguarding those legitimate interests we have always respected.

Our arms will always be extended to conclude noble commitments and to forget past offenses for the sake of building a peaceful future for the civilized world.

Glory to the great Argentine people. May this be God's will.

Press Conference Held

PY041253 Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0430 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Press conference granted by President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri on leaving government palace in Buenos Aires on 4 April -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Galtieri -- intercepted in progress by Buenos Aires Domestic Television Service] the night here.

[Unidentified newsman] To accompany you, general.

[Galtieri] Thank you.

[Unidentified newsman] To accompany you and the group of people who have been participating in these hectic events which are happy, on the one hand, and nervous, on the other, but we have been working here continuously.

[Answer] I thank you very much. I know you are the real, genuine representatives of Argentine public opinion. It is true that beyond the question which is appropriate due to the situation, and which affects different sectors, especially the labor union sector, we Argentines logically have a degree of disagreement, which is natural in our republican life. But I feel that on this issue of our national sovereignty there should not be much disagreement.

[Question] You held a meeting today with the FRG ambassador, didn't you Mr President? What was the reason for that meeting?

[Answer] It was just a talk. It is a natural talk between the president and one of the representatives of the countries which is represented here in Argentina. It was just a talk, nothing else. But the international circumstances we are experiencing were uppermost.

[Question] What is your opinion about the resolution of the UN Security Council?

[Answer] Argentina respects the resolutions of the Security Council or of other organizations because Argentina is a member of these organizations. Nevertheless, Argentina maintains its freedom of action. I repeat, Argentina maintains its freedom of action, to satisfy the interests of the Argentine nation and the national honor, which will not be negotiated.

[Question] Mr President, the words you just said are very important. We often ask you to excuse us because we are often slow in our questions, but you as head of this terribly beautiful republic, as a citizen -- we are all citizens, except that some are in civilian clothes and others in uniform -- what can you tell us at this moment, almost in the morning of a new day, what can you tell the citizens who are awaiting the newspapers to see what is happening on this second day concerning the Malvinas issue?

[Answer] Speaking in the name of the military junta, of the commanders in chief, I stated yesterday that we believed we were conveying the feelings of the Argentine people, of the natural largesse of our people, in stating our decision to negotiate with the British authorities the problem that arose today, which actually did not arise today.

We have been complaining for 150 years about the fact that we were stripped by Great Britain in 1833 of the Malvinas, and today Great Britain cannot base its argument on the fact that we have taken the Malvinas by force, because Great Britain took the islands by force in 1833.

Moreover, for 17 years the United Nations has suggested and advised both nations to find an agreed diplomatic solution to the sovereignty of the southern islands. But they were 17 years of frustrated negotiations during which Great Britain openly demonstrated its natural willingness to put off indefinitely the solution to the problem.

Nobody can today state -- internationally -- that Argentina did not have the prudence and the patience necessary to negotiate internationally regarding this problem. Argentina profoundly respects, and continues to respect today, despite the current conflict, the authorities of Great Britain, their monarch and their prime minister. Argentina will in no way relinquish its historical rights over the southern islands and withdraw from what belongs to it and to the armed forces which are and represent the people of the nation.

The Argentine Government is ready to hold a dialogue based on the correct information on the events. But by no means will the Argentine nation and its people, who, I am sure, are with us, like you, accept military pressures, whether they come by air, sea or land attacks, to force a surrender of the rights which pulse in each of the inhabitants of the nation.

As a premise, it must be made clear that the Argentine Government is ready to talk and to continue talking. In this military operation carried out during the past 24 or 48 hours, we have our dead and wounded soldiers. By express orders of the military junta, I repeat, by express orders of the junta, despite the overwhelming superiority of Argentine military power, not a single drop of British blood or of the islanders was shed, not because we did not have the power to demolish everything that opposed us. I repeat that the junta had given expressed orders to the Argentine military elements, risking their own lives, not to shed a single drop of British blood or of the islanders.

But it must be made very clear to all the international community, that if the Argentine people are attacked, whether by air, sea or land, the nation in arms will fight with all available means.

Gentlemen, thank you very much.

UK Breaks Diplomatic Relations

PY021725 Buenos Aires Latin in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] London, 2 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official sources stated that the British Government is breaking diplomatic relations with Argentina due to the occupation of the Malvinas Islands. The sources stated that the Argentine diplomats in Great Britain have been given 4 days to leave the country.

Swiss Representation

PY030103 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0011 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Apr (NA) -- Local diplomatic sources tonight reported that the Swiss embassies in London and in Buenos Aires will assume the diplomatic representation of Argentina and Great Britain respectively. This step was taken today in the wake of the breaking of relations between Argentina and Great Britain. On the other side, it was also learned that an official from the Argentine diplomatic corps will perform as London's charge d'affaires in this city.

Reagan Offers To Mediate

PY022116 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1926 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan has tried to dissuade his Argentine counterpart President Leopoldo Galtieri from using force to recover the Malvinas Islands, and he even offered to mediate in the conflict with Great Britain, during a telephone conversation that the two presidents held last night. Galtieri thanked the U.S. President for his offer and he noted that any mediation must be subject in the first place to British acknowledgement of the Argentine sovereignty over the islands of the south Atlantic.

This was disclosed by Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean today at noon to some 30 leaders from various political parties that had been summoned to the Casa Rosada in order for them to be informed of the recovery of the Malvinas Islands.

Minister Saint Jean also disclosed that during the disembarkment of Argentine troops on the Malvinas Islands they faced "weak resistance" which they "easily managed to overcome."

In conclusion, Saint Jean said he trusted that the USSR and the PRC would support the Argentine position when the subject is discussed at the UN Security Council.

U.S. Ties Affected

PY031944 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1339 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- The excellent relations which had been achieved in recent months by Argentina and the United States have now entered into a dark period as a result of Washington's unsuccessful efforts to prevent the military actions which resulted in the recovery by Argentina of the Malvinas Islands, diplomatic observers noted here today.

The statement made yesterday in Washington by President Ronald Reagan that he hoped Argentina would not take the step of occupying militarily the islands confirmed reports that the head of the White House had made a last attempt to prevent the landing of Argentine forces on the Malvinas.

Reagan told newsmen in Washington that he had talked for 50 minutes with President Leopoldo Galtieri on Thursday night, when the operation to recover the Malvinas Islands was already underway.

It is obvious that a conversation of this nature was not merely designed to obtain information or to voice approval of the Argentine military operations.

According to Washington sources, Galtieri reiterated the position stated by Argentina at the United Nations and that the decision to take a military action has not his decision alone but that of the military junta.

A few days earlier the U.S. Government, through its ambassador in Buenos Aires Harry Schlaudeman, suggested insistently that Argentina refrain from using force.

Diplomatic sources regarded as "logical" Washington's reaction to the takeover, that is, its making every attempt to preserve its relations with the United Kingdom, one of its partners within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Yet the strategists of U.S. diplomacy must also consider that the situation in Latin America, particularly in Central America, is also of a priority nature and that Argentina follows the State Department's policy for that region.

In turn, the NATO council held an urgent meeting at the request of Great Britain in Brussels last night. During its deliberations the decisionmaking organ of the Atlantic organization "expressed deep disquiet over the conflict that has broken out between a member of the organization and a state with which all members of the bloc maintain friendly relations."

On the continental level, Argentine Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli commented in Mendoza that in view of a possible British invasion of the islands, "the possibility of a joint military action to repulse any foreign power from the hemisphere is being considered." The countries of the area are bound together in a pact of reciprocal defense against aggression from outside the continent, known as the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR). In the opinion of Argentine diplomats, the TIAR functioned during the confrontation between the allies and the axis countries and it should therefore also be applied if the United Kingdom should intend to continue the dispute by force.

In this connection there have been favorable comments and evaluations of the position of various Latin American countries which have announced their unconditional support for the action undertaken by Argentina. Among those nations are Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Guatemala, Bolivia and Venezuela.

Chile, with which Argentina has a border dispute in the southern region, has stated its "deep concern at the seventh and asserted "its unchangeable adherence to the norms of international law and the peaceful solution of controversies."

There was also a favorable reception of the support offered by the Soviet Union to Argentina in case of an escalation of military measures on the part of Great Britain.

UN Resolution

PY032152 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2144 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] United Nations, 3 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- The UN Security Council approved by 10 votes against 1 with 4 abstentions a resolution demanding the immediate withdrawal of all Argentine forces from the Malvinas Islands which were occupied yesterday.

Moreover, the Security Council called on the UK and Argentina to resolve their differences through diplomatic negotiations.

UN Vote Deflates Euphoria

NC040809 Paris AFP in English 0759 GMT 4 Apr 82

[By Claude Urraca]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Argentinian euphoria over the capture of the Falklands subsided rapidly last night with the news of United Nations Security Council condemnation and the sailing of a British fleet for the south Atlantic. Diplomatic circles here believe Buenos Aires was caught completely by surprise by the Security Council's adoption of a British motion demanding the evacuation of Argentinian troops from the British territory, which lies 800 kms (500 miles) from the Argentinian coast.

Diplomatic sources added that the government had learnt with concern that Britain had decided to send its fleet.

But late last night President Leopoldo Galtieri announced that while "Argentina respects the decisions of international bodies, it cannot accept any limitation of its freedom to act to satisfy national interests and honour, which will not be negotiated."

Addressing the "international community", Gen Galtieri said that if it was attacked, the "Argentine nation in arms would use all available means to do battle." He added, however, that his government was prepared to negotiate with Britain.

President Galtieri's call for the defence of national territory, including the Falklands, would indicate that Argentina has no intention of evacuating the islands, and will resist any British counter-attack.

The Argentine armed forces have staked their prestige on the invasion, winning massive popular support just as open contestation and dissidence was taking hold of the country. Political circles noted that to go back now would cary a heavy price. But these sources woundered after the UN announcement how the government could have launched the Falklands operation without prior assurance that the United States would give some tacit support, and that the non-aligned group, of which Argentina is a member, would approve.

After a meeting with the president last night, Deputy Foreign Minister Enrique Ros said that the "Anglo-American" UN motion had been timed to help British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher over "major political difficulties at home".

Several non-aligned ambassadors told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSEE here that while their governments might support the Argentinian claim to the Falklands, they disapproved amy armed actions, expecially since the islands were inhabited almost exclusively by British citizens, making it difficult to speak of a "typically colonial" situation.

Meanwhile Argentina appeared to be preparing to meet any British challenge, with new naval vessels joining the fleet off the Falklands, where some 700 Argentinian troops are in control. The troops appeared to have quelled any resistance by the some 1,800 islanders, without having to make any arrests.

But here in Buenos Aires, the carefree euphoria of Friday, was evidently giving way to realisation of the gravity of the step. Though diplomatic observers noted that the British fleet would need two weeks to reach the Falklands, ample time for the two sides to work out a diplomatic compromise.

UN Resolution Deplored

PY032311 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2228 GMT 3 Apr 82

[By Santiago Gonzalez]

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- [Argentine Foreign Minister] Costa Mendez said that Argentina deeply deplores the Security Council resolution which provides support for an outmoded colonial situation which existed in the past when European powers acted with no respect for colonized peoples. He added that we will not cease asserting our rights and seeking a just, acceptable and honorable solution.

Position Irreversible

PY030110 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0019 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- When asked whether the Argentine position is irreversible Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez stated: Absolutely, by no means will there be any changes, we will always be ready for dialogue. These statements were made at Ezeiza Airport shortly before his leaving for New York.

When he was asked whether any provisions were being made for the arrival of an English fleet to the south of the country, the minister stated that that is a military and not a diplomatic issue. Talk it over with the military, he stated.

He asserted that the council -- referring to the UN Security Council -- does not require my presence, but I am travelling on my own decision in order to represent Argentina before the council.

When he was asked whether the possession of the Malvinas Islands and islands of the south Atlantic opens new possibilities for an agreement with Chile and whether dominion over the Atlantic was secured now, Minister Costa Mendez stated that he could not anticipate anything in this regard.

When the head of San Martin Palace was asked his opinion on church statements which stated that this humiliation had been the worse suffered since World War II the minister stated: I absolutely don't believe it is so. There is no reason for it. I don't think anybody has been humiliated.

The foreign minister was accompanied by Federico Erhart del Campo, director of political affairs of the Foreign Ministry and Gustavo Figueroa, chief of the Foreign Ministry staff and Secretary Julio Freire.

Malvinas Recovery Defended

PY040622 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text of speech by Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez before the UN Security Council and released in Buenos Aires by the Foreign Ministry on 3 April 1982]

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- Perhaps the beginning of my speech will be a little repetitive but I feel that it will be useful to remind you that the situation which prompted the calling of this meeting has to do with the Malvinas Islands which are part of Argentine territory which were illegally occupied by Great Britain in 1833 when it evicted by force the Argentine people and government officials who had been exercising their legitimate rights granted to them by the republic in its role as heir of Spain.

Legally this action of force cannot create or generate any right, and politically the 1833 events were just another reflection of that imperialist policy which the European powers developed in the 19th century at the expense of Latin America, Africa and Asia.

One of the ultimate traces of that historical imperialism just ended yesterday in Latin America. The demands which my country has been reiterating since 1833 were favored by the decisions of the world organization and especially by the individual support which those young nations, those nations which have come out of the first colonial period, granted to my country. Despite the efforts of the organization and of the arduous and thorough work carried out by my country, time has passed yielding only continuous frustrations, frustrations which at the same time were the consequence of the evasive and dilatory maneuvers offered by Great Britain.

The Argentine Government, Mr President, has not invaded any foreign territory as claimed by the United Kingdom. Quoting the president of my country, safeguarding the national honor, without animosity, but with all the force granted by the legal right, we have simply recovered one part of the national patrimony. We cannot say the same thing of the government of Great Britain regarding our country. In addition to the case which concerns us today, in 1806 and 1807 British expeditionary military forces attacked and temporarily occupied the city of Buenos Aires and neighboring areas, an historical event with which perhaps not all are familiar.

I had referred before, Mr President, to an event which is known to all and to the fact that the spirit of reconciliation and the firm desire of our successive Argentine Governments is to seek peaceful solutions to the conflict with Great Britain. It is also known, Mr President, that on several occasions our government had to discourage sectors of Argentine society which felt that the absolute lack of an answer by Great Britain forces us to search for other means. The recent events have consolidated our presence in the islands and we have offered all guarantees so that this new situation of peace be maintained. We have reiterated here to Great Britain our willingness to negotiate and listen to its position. But we must make clear before this organization that any disturbance of peace which may take place as of now in the area of the islands will be the exclusive responsibility of the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom is the sole cause of this conflict; it is the sole author of the draft of the resolution in question, strangely seeking to deny my country's right to territorial integrity. The United Kingdom also requests the withdrawal of the Argentine troops which recovered the Malvinas Islands for the national sovereignty. Since the United Kingdom seized these islands by illegal force, why has it not withdrawn during the past 149 years, based on the same principles cited today with the objective of avoiding a situation of conflict which today seems to worry them so much.

I have just expressed my disagreement with the draft resolution presented by the United Kingdom, and now I would like to make clear my agreement on a certain point: The Republic of Argentina is not threatening anyone; the Republic of Argentine is not carrying out any hostile action against anyone; we are not interested in armed confrontations with anyone and we are ready to negotiate diplomatically. I repeat, we are ready to negotiate diplomatically all the disagreements which separate us from the United Kingdom, except, Mr President, our sovereignty, which is not negotiable.

Gentlemen, Mr President: We stand calmly on our rights. We will know how to keep them firmly and prudently, until dignified and peaceful arrangements are achieved. It is useless to stir up passions when there is, as in our case, a clear case of justice. Our policy, the Argentine policy, has always been, without exception, lofty, conciliatory and prudent, and I firmly believe that it will not lose any of these qualities here. Thank you, Mr President.

Foreign Minister Interviewed

PY050220 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0055 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (NA) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez asserted tonight his conviction that Argentina "will definitively consolidate its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands through negotiation." He said that despite the success of the British resolution submitted to the UN Security Council, "most of the voters stated that they felt no doubts about the Argentine sovereignty over the islands." Costa Mendez gave the opinion, that therefore and despite the adverse voting of the organization, "that formal and juridical backing" of the Argentine position shown by the member-countries of the council "has for us a very great value and will have so during the negotiation which will probably start within the next few days."

The foreign minister made these remarks in New York to a correspondent of Radio Rivadavia of this capital who interviewed him before leaving for Washington, where the minister will make a speech tomorrow before the OAS Council.

He maintained that the Argentine position "is very strong" and added that the problem "should be solved through negotiation."

Returning to the subject of the voting held at the UN Security Council he explained that the British resolution "needed nine yes votes and it got only one more than needed, which means that there were two or three key votes." He admitted that the votes of the African countries, "ideologically closest" to the Argentine position, might have tipped the balance the other way, but he excused himself from giving any opinion on this circumstance, only referring to "the many reasons" which may influence a voting of this type.

Regarding his expectations for tomorrow's OAS speech he said he was "highly optimistic because of the formidable support we have had" from the Latin American countries. He said that he intended to "express thanks" for that support from the countries of the continent and also "hold them to this action of solidarity."

In reply to a question he did not rule out the possibility of applying the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty if the circumstances so required, but he made it clear that it was still premature to give any definitive judgment regarding this matter.

He said in conclusion that he wished to convey "a tone of optimism," since all the members of the Argentine mission "are convinced that the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands will be definitively consolidated through negotiation."

OAS To Meet

PY040208 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Washington, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez will address the OAS next Monday on his country's position after the Malvinas takeover.

The Argentine OAS mission requested this afternoon a protocolar session of the permanent council for that purpose and the council's president, Uruguayan representative Francisco Bustillo, scheduled the session for 2000 GMT on Monday.

[Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish at 0101 GMT on 4 April reports that "the OAS has been called to hold an emergency session on Monday [5 April] to hear Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez, who will present explanations for his country's decision to occupy the Malvinas Islands."]

Offer of Base to U.S. Denied

PY032158 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2135 GMT 3 Apr 82

["Text" of Argentine Foreign Ministry 3 April statement denying that Malvinas I
been offered for U.S. base]

[Text] Regarding a UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL dispatch datelined Buenos Aires
and signed by journalist Irvin Alcaraz in which reference is made about a repor
vate meeting between a high-ranking official of the Foreign Ministry and a grou
ists, the Ministry of Foreign Relations and Worship denies outright the existen
basis for the assertion made in that dispatch that the Argentine Government had
facilities for the installation of a U.S. naval base in the Malvinas Islands.

This kind of press report can only be interpreted as part of a campaign aimed a
Argentina's position in international forums.

Defense Minister Statement

PY022250 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1920 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] La Plata, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli asserted
Argentina has established its position which is to defend national dignity and
he believes national dignity has no price. The minister made these statements
about the possibility of Great Britain declaring war on Argentina after the rec
the Malvinas Islands.

The minister made these and other statements at the end of the ceremony of prese
of swords to the new Marine Guards graduated from the Rio Santiago Navy School.
mony took place on the school grounds.

The minister stated that the action of the armed forces is an act of historic ju
He said that Argentina has exercised its legitimate right after having unsuccess
tried to recover the islands through other means, during many years, in diplomat
tiations.

When asked whether the military operation had been bloodless, he stated he had n
information in that regard and pointed out: I know that the operation was carri
planned. He also said he did not know what the current situation of the Malvina
tants was.

In another part of his statements the defense minister stated that Argentina has
of the majority of the world opinion since colonialism, as a historical expressi
disappeared and Great Britian's retention of the Malvinas Islands was a remnant
colonialism.

Frugoli added: I believe that international opinion is against this type of sit
therefore, I believe that the Argentine Armed Forces are supported by the Argent
in this act of historical reparation and our country is supported by the majorit
international public opinion.

Joint Force Perceived

PY032212 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2025 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (NA) -- On the regional scene, Argentina has ini
informal contacts with the governments of Latin American countries after Argenti
Ambassador to the OAS Raul Quijano indicated yesterday that his country could in
Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty (TIAR) in the face of a threat to th
isphere by a non-American power. During the day a climate of anxiety grew in Bu
due especially to the reports coming from London and New York, where it appears
tion has been focused in the wake of the grave situation created in the south At

At the special session of the UN Security Council a draft resolution presented by the British ambassador, Anthony Parsons, will be voted on. The resolution demands "the immediate cessation to hostilities; the withdrawal of the Argentine forces from the Malvinas Islands and calls on the governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences and to totally respect the purposes and principles of the UN Charter."

An authorized diplomatic source of the Argentine mission to the United Nations confined to NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS by telephone that the British initiative would encounter difficulties in being approved by the Security Council.

He added that the British draft could be voted on in the first moments of the session, "which does not prevent the deliberations from dragging out due to the participation of representatives of other countries in the debate," he said.

Diplomatic sources in Buenos Aires have confirmed, meanwhile, newspaper stores about the plans of the Chinese and USSR representatives on the Security Council to oppose any resolution which does not respect the integrity of Argentina's territorial rights.

On the inter-American scene, the Argentine position gained strength for demanding the application of the TIAR after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced in London the sending to the south Atlantic of a big naval force led by the aircraft carrier Invincible.

The official announcement by the British Government raised anew here the impression that Argentina will appeal to the countries of the hemisphere to collaborate in the formation of a joint military force to oppose the threat by a non-hemispheric power.

Defense Minister Amadeo Frugoli, speaking in Mendoza City, assured that in the face of any eventual British invasion of the Malvinas "the possibility is being contemplated of a common military action to repulse any foreigners from the hemisphere."

Frugoli said that in case of such a possibility, it must be insisted that the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, signed in Rio de Janeiro in 1947, be enforced.

The participation of the United States is decisive in order to implement the TIAR, whose government fruitlessly tried to disuade Argentina from militarily occupying that southern archipelaog.

The naval force that Great Britain will send is composed of 41 ships including the commando aircraft carrier Hermes, one or two nuclear submarines and a great many surface vessels.

Defense Prepared

NC040748 Paris AFP in English 0737 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (AFP) -- Argentina has stepped up preparations to defend the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands, the British colony it invaded Friday, after British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher announced that an intervention fleet would leave for the south Atlantic tomorrow (Monday).

Military and civilian sources here said Saturday night that all military bases on Argentina's Atlantic coast, especially in the south, were on alert and had been sent reinforcements.

Three submarines were sent to strengthen Argintine naval positions and civilian defense preparations had been activated in large cities on the coast such as Mar del Plata, Necochea, Bahia Blanca and Comodoro Rivadavia.

Hospitals had geared up to cope with victims of a possible British attack, the sources said.

But commentators on Argentine radio predicted that while there might be some gunfire, there would be no open conflict. Instead, London would try to get its European Economic Community (EEC) partners to join in sanctions against Argentina, the radio said.

Meanwhile in the Falklands snipers were firing sporadically at Argentine soldiers, reports reaching here from Puerto Rivero (formerly Port Stanley, the Falklands capital) said Saturday night. The snipers were British inhabitants and a few Royal Marines who managed to escape before Argentine forces took the town, the sources said.

The Argentine Government stressed it had total support for the Falklands intervention from all Latin American nations except Chile. (Argentina and Chile have a border dispute over the Beagle Channel in the extreme south of the continent.)

Meanwhile diplomatic sources here said the United States could find itself in a difficult position vis-a-vis Buenos Aires if the crisis escalates. Washington has condemned the invasion. But Argentina's representative to the Organization of American States (OAS) has said that if Britain attacks the Falklands, Argentina will invoke an inter-American mutual aid treaty, of which the United States is a signatory.

Communique, Edict Issued

PY040810 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0340 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Comodoro Rivadavia, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- On the first day following the recovery of the Malvinas Islands, the commander of theater of operations issued to the people four communiques and an edict with instructions regarding the civilian behavior. These documents were broadcast by the official radio in English and in Spanish, in addition to distributing them house by house in Puerto Rivero.

They are as foloows:

Communique No 1:

The commander of the Malvinas theater of operations, in the exercise of the power granted to him by the Argentine Government, consolidates today the historical continuity of the Argentine sovereignty over the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands.

At this significant moment for all Argentines, I am pleased to greet the Malvinas inhabitants and to urge them to cooperate with the new authorities, in compliance with the stipulations they will receive through oral and written communications to facilitate the normal development of the population.

Communique No 2:

The colonial and military authorities of Great Britain are dismissed from their functions as of this moment and they will be sent back to their country today, with their respective families and personal things. The people are also informed that Maj Gen Osvaldo Jorge Garcia is governor of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, representing the Argentine Government.

Communique No 3:

As a consequence of the necessary actions to consolidate the control over the population, all must remain in their home until further notice. [Words indistinct] military will detain all persons found outside their homes during the implementation of these instructions.

In order to avoid personal problems and misfortune, the following rules will be in effect:

1) When there is desire to inform the military authorities about some serious problems, a white cloth must be placed outside the door that can be easily seen. Military patrols will visit the homes to be informed and find solutions to the problems.
2) Schools, businesses, banks, bars and clubs will remain closed until further notice.
3) Any violation of these norms will be subject to punishments provided for in Edict No 1.
4) Any new instruction will be broadcast over the local radio, which will operate constantly.

Communique No 4

The military governor of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands, Maj Gen Osvaldo Jorge Garcia, informs the population that:

In complicance with the instructions provided for in the national constitution and in accordance with the traditions and customs of the Argentine people, the following guarantees are made:

1) The lifestyle of the islanders will be maintained;
2) Freedom of religion;
3) Respect for private property;
4) Freedom of work;
5) Freedom to enter, leave or remain in the islands;
6) The improvement of the lifestyle of the population;
7) Normal supply of goods;
8) Health treatment services;
9) Normal development of the essential public services.

The people are also asked to continue with their normal activities when suitable, with the support of the Argentine Government, in a climate of order, peace and harmony.

Edict No. 1:

The commander of the Malvinas theater of operations orders with force of an edict, the following:

1) Whoever disturbs the normal course of the functioning of or rendering of public service will be punished with 50 days imprisonment;
2) Whoever disobeys the order to remain in his home when ordered by military authorities will be punished with up to 15 days imprisonment;
3) Those who are found in a state of drunkness and causing disturbance of the public order or antagonizing the military authorities will be punished with 30 days imprisonment;
4) Those who make rude actions or gestures against military troops will be punished with 30 days imprisonment;
5) Those who behave irrevently before the national symbols will be punished with 60 days imprisonment;
6) Those who commit actions that may disturb the normal coexistence, order and public tranquility, will be punished with up to 180 days imprisonment;
7) Those who with no justified cause spread inexact information on events or attitudes attributed to the military personnel that may discredit their image or may cause unfounded alarm to third parties, will be punished with 60 days imprisonment;
8) The military authorities who may find out violations of these norms will proceed to detain those who are responsible, whom they will send to the respective police station accompanied by the appropriate file informing the commander of the event.
9) In case of repetition of the violation to these norms the punishments imposed will be doubled each time. If the violators of these norms are minors under 18 years of age, the presence of their parents at the police station will be demanded in order to reproach them, thus exempting them from any detention;
10) Those who participate in acts or events whose behavior is provided for in the penal code of the Argentine nation will be punished according to the privisions of that penal code.

Takeover Completed

PY032031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2013 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Junta communique No 12, released at 1540 today, reads as follows: The military junta informs the nation that the takeover of the South Georgia Islands has been completed and our forces occupied the English settlement at Grytviken. With this operation, all the archipelago composed of the Malvinas, Georgias and Sandwich Islands is under Argentine sovereignty.

President Will Visit Islands

PY031659 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (TELAM) -- President Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri announced today that he intends to travel to the Malvinas Islands when conditions so permit. The president made this statement to newsmen when he entered government house after participating in a military committee meeting.

COSTA MENDEZ MEETS SOVIET TRADE DELEGATION

PY030522 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0201 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez today hosted a lunch for Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Aleksey Manzhulo, who has arrived to attend the fourth meeting of the joint commission of the two countries. The meeting took place at San Martin Palace and was attended by the agriculture and livestock secretary [words indistinct] foreign trade, Foreign Ministry officials and Soviet Ambassador Striganov.

The Soviet delegation arrived yesterday and today was scheduled to meet Trade Secretary Alberto de Lasca and Alfredo Esposito, under secretary for international commercial relations. The delegation was also scheduled to hold a meeting at the Commerce Secretariat in the afternoon. The delegation's activities includes meetings with the minister [word indistinct] Public Works and Services Minister Sergio Martini and other officials of the economic sector. The delegation, which will stay until 12 April, will discuss various bilateral matters, including formation of an Argentine-Soviet enterprise for the processing and marketing of fish, particularly krill, south of the 48th parallel.

It has been noted that in 1981, trade with the Soviet Union ranked first among developed countries, reaching $3,333,130,000 through $42,440,000 in Argentine imports and $3,290,690,000 in Argentine exports.

Foreign Ministry Luncheon

PY030623 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1608 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Apr (NA) -- At a time when the crisis with Great Britain was reaching its peak and Soviet support for the Argentine decision to recover the islands was being mentioned, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez had lunch with Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo. Manzhulo is in the country at the head of a Soviet delegation which will participate in the sixth meeting of the Argentine-Soviet joint commission, which will meet through 12 April.

The possibility that the two officials may have discussed the situation in the Malvinas Islands and its international repercussions has not been ruled out.

Among the several issues that will be discussed at this meeting is the creation of an Argentine-Soviet enterprise which will engage in fish processing and marketing, especially that of krill, south of the 48th parallel. It is fitting to state the significance Argentina has acquired for Soviet foreign trade, becoming the leading Soviet trade partner among developing countries in 1981, when the overall Argentine-Soviet trade volume amounted to $3,333,130,000, the Argentine imports to $44,440,000 and its exports to $3,290,690,000. [all figures as received]

The Soviet deputy minister went to the Foreign Ministry to attend the luncheon which Foreign Minister Costa Mendez gave in his honor. We should note that groups of people gathered in front of San Martin Palace mistook the Soviet official for a foreign ambassador and gave shouts calling foreigners "pirates" and stating that "the Malvinas belong to Argentina."

Manzhulo Shuns Malvinas Issue

PY041636 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1430 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Mar Del Plata, 4 Apr (TELAM) -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Aleksey Manzhulo, who is visiting Mar Del Plata, has said that he has been analyzing the status of commercial and economic relations in order to open new channels for exchange, taking into account that Argentina is the USSR's number one client.

Manzhulo declined to comment on the occupation of the Malvinas Islands by the Argentine armed forces and on a report that units of the Soviet submarine fleet would aid Argentina if the present situation worsened. Manzhulo said that as deputy foreign trade minister he could not speak about or comment on that subject and that he had come to Mar Del Plata for sightseeing and for rest. He added that no new agreement had been formulated and that the current agreement on several types of machinery will be extended.

He then reported that Soviet sales to Argentina consist primarily of machinery and chemical products. He noted that the Salto Grande dam and the Buenos Aires Costancia power plant were equipped with Soviet-made generators and turbines.

He added that the USSR will sell equipment to the government for oil deposits, but there are no plans concerning military equipment.

Asked if the Soviet Union will increase its purchases of cereal grains from Argentina, he said: We are already the leading purchaser of Argentine grains and will hold consulations within the framework of our agreement on grains which precisely envisages the conclusion of larger purchases.

Asked if his visit to Mar Del Plata was in any way related to the fishing industry, he said: Not specifically at this time. But the issue is on our agenda and we are considering the possibility of cooperation because we already have an agreement in this field. At this time we are just beginning to discuss the issue.

OFFICIAL TO DISCUSS FALKLANDS ISSUE IN MOSCOW

LD051232 Kuwait KUNA in English 1053 GMT 5 Apr 82

[Text] Moscow, 5 Apr (KUNA) -- A high ranking Argentinian official is expected to arrive in Moscow during the next 24 hours to discuss the tense situation arising from Argentina's invasion of the Falkland Islands, diplomatic sources revealed here Monday.

Britain has broken off diplomatic relations with Argentina and dispatched a powerful naval task force to the Atlantic isles in response to the takeover of the Falklands by the Buenos Aires government.

The Soviet Union has been outspoken in supporting Argentina's action of occupying the islands. Political observers in Moscow believe the dispute over the islands goes back to the existence of oil there.

MINISTRY REASSERTS SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA'S RIGHTS

PY030548 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2140 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Brasilia, 2 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- Official sources reported here today that Brazil has reasserted its support for the Argentine right over the Malvinas Islands that were occupied today by troops from Buenos Aires. The statement was released by Itamaraty Palace and was attributed officially to Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who is in New York today after a trip to China and Japan.

Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro made the following statement on the operation staged today by Argentina that created a conflict with Great Britain. Argentina made a formal protest when Great Britain occupied the islands. In 1833 our ambassador to the UK was instructed to support the Argentine protest. Argentina has never accepted the British presence on the islands, for it has always considered it as a de facto occupation. Brazil has always supported the Argentine right and it has always voiced its hope that the two parties would resolve the conflict through peaceful means. Now that Argentina has carried out a direct action to occupy that territory, we can only hope this will not deteriorate relations between two friendly nations even more.

Hope for Peaceful Solution

PY030205 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Minister Saraiva Guerreiro stated that he hoped Argentina and Great Britain will be able to use restraint to solve the problem of the Malvinas Islands. In pointing out that he is a friend of the two countries, Guerreiro stated that all Brazil can do is recommend to the two parties to act with moderation in order to prevent the situation from deteriorating.

Itamaraty hopes the crisis will not worsen and involve the armed forces of the two interested parties, with which Brazil maintains excellent friendship relations. The foreign minister also stated that Brazil will closely follow the meeting of the UN Security Council, summoned to analyze this issue, but that it will not make any pronouncement regarding the problem.

No UK Warship Services

PY042114 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpts] Itamaraty has reacted with surprise to Argentina's decision to occupy the Malvinas Islands. However, military sources have revealed that the government will not permit the supplying of British warships in Brazilian territory and that it will intensify preparations for the construction of docking and airport facilities on Trindade Island, 650 miles off the Brazilian coast. During a joint press conference, Navy Minister Maximiano da Fonseca and Air Minister Delio Jardim de Mattos denied that Brazil was planning to set up a military base in Trindade. However, they admitted that the island has considerable strategic importance for watching that area of the Atlantic. They explained there was a project for the construction on Trindade of an airstrip and a docking system to provide logistical support for the 42-man navy garrison there.

Minister Maximiano da Fonseca said the islands' seizure will bring no change in the relations between Brazil and Argentina. As for "Operation Fraterno" which is carried out very second half of every year, he said that now everything will depend on the developments in the south Atlantic.

EL MERCURIO EDITORIAL DEPLORES ARGENTINE DECISION

PY040031 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1900 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 3 Apr (NA) -- The newspaper EL MERCURIO, which firmly supports the Chilean Government's foreign policy, asserted today in its editorial that by occupying the Malvinas Islands "by force," the Argentine Government "has flagrantly violated the international rights and basic principles established in the UN Charter and of other international treaties."

In its editorial entitled "The Use of Force," the newspaper notes that Argentina "has created a crisis in the south Atlantic that not only affects those countries that are directly involved in this old dispute, but also those that are interested in keeping order, peace, and international security."

After reviewing the history of the conflict of the Malvinas Islands, the EL MERCURIO editorial notes that "the international community must also issue its opinion in this regard, either through the direct diplomatic activity of those countires that best represent it, or through measures to be implemented by those institutions that are in charge of keeping peace and international security."

It adds: "Regarding the first, there have already been some high-level negotiations which are exercising a significant pressure. While regarding the latter, the UN Security Council has begun a discussion of the subject.

The Chilean newspaper states that "it is deplorable for all those countries that have shared these traditions that Argentina, which in the past has made so many valuable contributions to the development of international cooperation and the enforcement of international rights, has resorted at this stage of its political life to such serious and regrettable violations.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER MALVINAS EVENTS

PY030114 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The Chilean Government expressed its deep concern over the grave events that happened between Argentina and Great Britain, through a communique released tonight by the Foreign Ministry.

The document reads: In the face of the grave events that happened between Argentina and Great Britain, the Chilean Government expresses its deep concern over the situation in the area, reasserting its unyielding support for international rights and the peaceful settlement of disputes.

Cabinet Meeting

PY021949 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] A long meeting, which was interrupted for just 10 minutes, was held this morning in the Interior Ministry. It was attended by the interior minister, foreign minister, defense minister and government's secretary general, including the respective subsecretaries to those ministers.

The meeting began at 1030 and it was devoted to analyzing the latest events related to the invasion of the Malvinas Islands by Argentina, in addition to other questions of an internal nature.

President Pinochet was informed by Foreign Minister Rojas Galdames about all the developments which took place since midnight when the neighboring country began to move troops to the Malvinas. After listening to this report, President Pinochet went to the paratroopers and special forces school to perside over ceremonies celebrating the 17th anniversary of that school.

UK FALKLANDS EVACUEES ARRIVE IN MONTEVIDEO

PY030409 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0355 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- Eighty-six British officials and militarymen, from the Malvinas Islands which were recovered today by Argentina, arrived tonight at Carrasco International Airport, located 25 km from the downtown area of this capital. The evacuees were met by Interior Minister Gen Yamandu Trinidad; British Ambassador to Uruguay Patricia Hutchinson, officials from the Uruguayan Foreign Ministry; and the consul from the Argentine Embassy in Montevideo, Enrique Flores.

More on Arrival

PY030821 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0748 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Apr (LATIN-REUTER) -- According to an announcement made early this morning by Uruguayan Interior Minister Yamandu Trinidad, 86 British citizens, who surrendered after yesterday's invasion of the Malvinas Islands by joint Argentine forces, may be able to travel to London within the next few hours. General Trinidad met the former governor of the Malvinas, Rex Hunt, who arrived very early this morning with his family at Carrasco airport aboard a Hercules C-130 plane of the Argentine Air Force. Hunt was accompanied by 80 British marines. Several ambulances were waiting in the military sector of the Montevideo airport, but no wounded were observed among the group. Some of the marines were still wearing their combat uniforms and the paint that is applied to the face when fighting is carried out at night. The Britishers were taken at once to a nearby hotel and the reporters who were staked out at the airport did not have an opportunity to talk with them.

Evacuees Leave for London

PY041641 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 4 Apr (TELAM) -- The 88 persons [as received] who were evacuated from the Malvinas Islands departed Carrasco Airport for London today at 1319 local time (1619 GMT). They left aboard a British Royal Air Force plane.

GOVERNMENT SUPPORTS ARGENTINE CLAIM TO MALVINAS

PY022002 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1900 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Apr (TELAM) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero stated today at midday that Uruguay has supported and will support the Republic of Argentina in its struggle to recover the Malvinas Islands. Valdes Otero noted that the statement he made to journalists at Government House came at the specific request of President Lt Gen Gregorio Alvarez.

Military Moves Disavowed

PY031015 Paris AFP in Spanish 2137 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Montevideo, 2 Apr (AFP) -- Uruguayan Foreign Minister Estanislao Valdes Otero has said that Uruguay has traditionally supported the Argentine demands over the Malvinas Islands and expressed his hope that "peace in the Americas will not be broken by forces outside the continent." However, the minister explicitly refused to support the Argentine military action to recover the islands. Minister Valdes recalled Uruguay was the first country which defended and sponsored at the UN Security Council the Argentine rights over the islands which have been occupied by Great Britain since the last century.

EL SALVADOR

CCE CRITICIZES LOCAL BOARDS FOR VOTING DELAY

PA021505 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 31 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The political parties calculated today, on the basis of the provisional results reported by the Central Elections Council [CCE], that the final distribution of deputies could be as follows: Christian Democratic Party, 24; Nationalist Republican Alliance, 19; National Conciliation Party, 14; Democratic Action, 2; and Salvadoran Popular Party, 1. The Popular Orientation Party will not have any seats, because of the small number of votes it received.

When CCE President Jorge Bustamante was asked about a document presented last night by the parties identifying themselves as the opposition, which asked the CCE to speed up the vote count or to move on without delay to the final vote count because this delay has begun to create mistrust among the electorate, the official answered: "With great pleasure, we will proceed to publish the names of the members of the municipal and departmental electoral boards and the parties to which they belong, to allow them to explain why they have not sent in data to the CCE. We have said previously that the council does not consist solely of the three primary and three alternate members, but also includes all the members of departmental and municipal boards and the vote receiving boards."

He added that the delay in issuing final results is due to the fact that the complete reports from those boards have not been received, not due to any malicious retention of the data on the part of the council. "No one can doubt the honesty of the elections," Bustamante said.

Concerning the installation in office of the Constituent Assembly, Bustamante said that nothing definite has been decided. He said that the installation is one thing and the date of the first session is another. The date can be determined by the Constituent Assembly itself on the day that it takes office, or it may be chosen by the government junta.

OPPOSITION COMMUNIQUE INSISTS ON DUARTE OUSTER

PA021630 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1528 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The rightist opposition parties today maintained that the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] lost the elections for seats in a Constituent Assembly held in El Salvador on Sunday. In a joint communique, the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), the Salvadoran Popular Party, the National Conciliation Party (PCN), and the Popular Orientation Party are saying that the Salvadoran people oppose the theory of communitarianism, a sociopolitical platform supported by Jose Napoleon Duarte, leader of the PDC and president of the government junta.

The opposition rejected "the PDC's ridiculous intentions and threats to seize the leadership of a government that the people rejected with their votes." The rightist parties added that they trust the armed forces, as guarantors of the elections, to "avert the PDC's delaying maneuvers which are aimed at creating confusion among the citizens and at distorting the elections results."

The opposition parties condemned "Duarte's abuse of power because he is using his position as president of the government junta to impose and perpetuate himself in the presidency against the people's will."

Duarte has said that he and the PDC will remain in power because they obtained more votes and seats (24) than any other single party.

According to Duarte, the rightist parties have made a mistake by hastily announcing a government without the Christian Democrats because the PDC won 40 percent of the votes cast on Sunday. The PDC continues to support an agreement made in its last national convention: The nomination of Duarte as provisional presidential candidate until the 1983 general elections.

The five rightist opposition parties which competed against the PDC and which together received 36 of the 60 seats in the Constituent Assembly, are considering the formation of a "government of national unity" and expressed that their immediate goal is to get Duarte to leave power. The rightist coalition is headed by ARENA, which obtained 19 seats. Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson heads ARENA. The second party in the possible "government of unity" -- which ranked third in Sunday's elections -- is the PCN with 14 seats in the assembly.

D'AUBUISSON SAYS PDC PARTICIPATION ACCEPTABLE

PA022204 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2106 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- The rightwing parties that won 36 of the 60 seats in the Salvadoran Constituent Assembly would accept the participation of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in a government of national unity, "but would at no time accept Jose Napoleon Duarte as president," Roberto d'Aubuisson stated today.

D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA), declared at a press conference that the opposition parties are maintaining permanent contact before the assembly elected last Sunday is installed, but that they cannot disclose what is being discussed until they reach definitive agreements.

D'Aubuisson noted that the new Salvadoran Government will continue the process of structural changes that was initiated 2 years ago, which includes agrarian reform and the nationalization of banks and foreign trade. The U.S. administration announced that it will help the new Salvadoran Government only if it respects human rights and continues the socioeconomic reforms undertaken by the current military-Christian Democratic junta.

"We want to make it clear that we will not take any regressive step in the reforms; we will try to make them effective. We have no attitude of vengeance and we do not want to harm anyone," D'Aubuisson stated. He added that, within its platform, the new government will have to contemplate a changeover from a paternalist or mixed economy to a social economy with a completely free market. D'Aubuisson also noted that the banking system, which is currently nationalized, will have to include private stockholders, but without falling back into the kind of system that existed prior to 1980, when a small number of people controlled it.

In regard to the U.S. attitude toward the elections, the ARENA leader said that he is pleased with the statements of some U.S. officials who support "the will of the people as expressed at the polls."

Asked about a possible dialogue between the new administration and the leftist guerrillas, D'Aubuisson said: "One cannot hold a dialogue with those who do not believe in democracy. However, an amnesty law will be passed. If this does not work, the final solution will be to expel them from the country."

The political leader said that the Central Elections Council should sign the final report on the elections today and that credentials will be presented to the deputies within a maximum of 6 days. The rightist parties are insisting that the PDC lost the elections for the Constituent Assembly.

ARENA, the Salvadoran Peoples Party (PPS), National Conciliation Party (PCN) and the Peoples Orientation Party (POP) stated in a joint communique that the Salvadoran people were opposed to the communitarian theory -- the sociopolitical platform of Duarte, PDC leader and president of the incumbent government junta.

The opposition voiced its rejection "of the PDC's ridiculous attempts and threatening attitude of taking the reins of the government that the peoples, with their massive vote, have denied them."

The rightwingers added that they trust in the armed forces as the guarantor of the development of the electoral event, to "prevent the PDC's delaying maneuvers, which are an effort to qreate confusion among the citizens and to distort the election results." The opposition parties condemned "the abuse of power by Jose Napoleon Duarte, who uses his post as president of the government junta to try to impose himself, enthroning himself in the presidency against the people's will."

Duarte has said that he and the PDC will remain in power, because they had more votes and seats (24) than any other party had separately. The PDC holds to the agreement adopted at its last national convention on the presentation of Duarte as its presidential candidate ad interim until the 1983 general elections.

ARENA DEPUTY ATTACKED, KILLED IN CAPITAL

PA042133 Paris AFP in Spanish 2039 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Apr (AFP) -- According to a justice of the peace in San Salvador, David Joaquin Quinteros, a deputy elected last Sunday for the extreme rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, died today as a result of wounds sustained during an attack on the previous day. Quinteros was reportedly coming out of a party meeting in the capital when several unidentified individuals fired on him from a car.

Seriously wounded in the head, the deputy was taken unconscious to an emergency Red Cross center and later, at the request of several ARENA leaders, to a clinic. Quinteros did not survive an operation performed on him today.

GUATEMALA

RIOS MONTT SEES COUNTERCOUP PLOT, CORRUPTION

PA030544 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0513 GMT 3 Mar 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 2 Apr (ACAN-EFE) -- Gen Efrain Rios Montt, president of the Guatemalan military junta, said today that former officials of the government of Gen Romeo Lucas, who was overthrown on 23 March, are preparing a countercoup and want to make an attempt on his life. The new Guatemalan president made these exclusive statements to ACAN-EFE, which interviewed him tonight in his office at the presidential palace in the presence of the other two members of the military junta, Gen Horacio Maldonado and Col Francisco Gordillo.

Rios Montt disclosed that the former officials took a large sum of money to the United States and Europe, where they have unnumbered accounts. "This is why there is still subversion in Guatemala. They spent only 25 percent of the money that they got from the Guatemalans to improve the army and sent the rest out of the country. Here they bought homes, farms and properties," General Rios Montt charged.

The president of the military junta, who took power in Guatemala on 23 March, explained that these former officials are being detained and will be tried, "because it is our mission to dignify the nation and the armed forces. We are struggling against corruption and are not guided by personal interests or personal political ambitions." General Rios Montt added that persons who took advantage of public funds and who carried out illegal deals, embezzled funds, committed fraud, used bribery and were ruining Guatemala, now want to avail themselves of misunderstandings and misinterpretations to discredit us, to promote a countercoup attempt and "to kill me."

The Guatemalan president also referred to statements attributed to him and published 1 April in the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR, according to which he had proposed "a geopolitical unity with Cuba and Nicaragua."

Rios Montt explained that he never said that, because it is absurd, inasmuch as the geopolitical unity of Central America, including the Caribbean, comprises not only of Guatemala, Cuba, and Nicaragua, but Mexico, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, Haiti, Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and all of the other Caribbean islands as well.

"All of these countries comprise a geopolitical unity, pressured by the two superpowers, and have their own ties, which must be preserved and strengthened. But this does not mean that we are going to intensify our relations with Cuba and Nicaragua in particular, as was published in the Mexican newspaper," the Guatemalan president noted.

Rios Montt attributed the error to the interest that exists in veering the Guatemalan military coup toward one political ideology or another, "as it was a strictly military movement that overthrew Gen Romeo Lucas' government on 23 March."

FORMER ARMY CHIEF REPORTED WOUNDED DURING COUP

PA021957 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Thus far there has been no official confirmation of rumors that Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia, former chief of the Army General Staff and brother of former President Fernando Romeo Lucas is at the military hospital in this capital with gunshot wounds.

Yesterday, persistent rumors published by other media indicated that Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia was wounded on 23 March, the day the previous government was overthrown by a coup d'etat.

Lucas Garcias' Detention Noted

PA041437 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, government minister and member of the military government junta, said today that former President Gen Fernando Romeo Lucas Garcia is at his farm in Sebol but cannot move from there, or leave the country. General Maldonado did not say it, but it is evident that the former president's farm has become his own prison.

The government minister also noted that former Army Staff Chief Gen Benedicto Lucas Garcia is in Poptun, Peten Department, and that he cannot leave the country either.

EGP CLAIMS CREDIT FOR ATTACK ON U.S. EMBASSY

PA021550 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] A terrorist bomb [as heard] went off tonight at the U.S. Embassy in Guatemala, located on La Reforma Avenue and 15th Street, Zone 10. There were no personal injuries but the explosion damaged the embassy building.

The bombing took place 1 day after the U.S. Government granted official recognition to the Guatemalan military junta. According to reports, the bomb was hurled at the embassy with a rocket launcher and hit the third floor, causing damage inside.

The clandestine Poor People's Army [EGP] claimed credit for the bombing through anonymous calls to news media. The EGP recently voiced opposition to the military junta, arguing that the coup was a farce mounted in connivance with the deposed regime. Municipal firemen were sent to the scene of the blast.

JUNTA TO ESTABLISH POLICY ON CUBA, NICARAGUA

PA031943 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] A period of thawing in the frozen relations with ideological adversaries arose as an uncertain possibility today, 10 days after the military government junta installed itself in power. The triumvirate headed by Gen Efrain Rios Montt will establish the country's policy concerning Cuba and Nicaragua next week, Gen Horacio Maldonado Schaad, another junta member, said today after a news agency dispatch cited a statement that General Rios Montt made to EXCELSIOR advocating a policy of detente with the Havana and Managua regimes.

Maldonado Schaad said that the topic has not been discussed yet and made no comments on the UPI dispatch which interpreted Rios Montt's statements a dramatic change in Guatemala's foreign policy position. The dispatch said that Rios Montt told EXCELSIOR that he had marvelous plans for an agreement with Cuba and Nicaragua.

Maldonado Schaad did not discount here today an eventual high level dialogue with Nicaragua when he said: We are nobody's enemies.

Col Jaime Rabanales, the junta's official spokesman, today said that the most recent [terrorist] attacks were intended to intimidate the people.

[Begin Recording] In this way, they are trying to frighten the people because they have realized that the people support the junta and they need violent actions to intimidate them and prevent them from expressing themselves. I believe that this is the greatest damage that can be done. I hope the Guatemalan people will not allow themselves to be scared and that they realize that together with the authorities we can end terrorism and build the Guatemala we truly want. [end recording]

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT REPLIES TO RAMIREZ MERCADO

PA031427 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Information bulletin issued by the Honduran Foreign Secretariat in Tegucigalpa on 2 April 1982 -- read by announcer]

[Text] Regarding recent statements by Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Nicaraguan Government junta, reported by the international news agencies, an authorized Foreign Secretariat source said the following:

1. The rashness which certain members of the Nicaraguan Government use to discuss such important matters as the prevalence of peace in Central America is surprising and worrisome. In an unabashed way, Ramirez Mercado stressed that U.S. officials are visiting the country, negotiating the conditions for the construction and expansion of military airports in Honduran territory as well as the construction of U.S. naval military bases in Amapala, Fonseca Gulf and the ports of Lempira and Castilla in the Atlantic Ocean. All of this is completely false and the Honduran Government, which has nothing to hide, reported in an official communique issued on 30 March that a U.S. delegation was visiting us and that we were negotiating with it the terms under which improvements were to be made in several air strips in the country.

Nobody is building military airports or installing foreign naval bases in the country. It would be good if Ramirez Mercado would explain the reasons for expanding the air strips in Managua, Montelimar and Puerto Cabezas, and who is making these expansions. Somebody has said that this is being done in order to receive Soviet-made MIG-21 planes which were reportedly to arrive from Cuba.

2. Ramirez Mercado expressed concern over the presence of 60 U.S. military adviser
However, he seems to believe that for revolutionary Nicaragua it is perfectly norma
have 6,200 Cuban advisers, divided into 4,200 civilian and 2,000 military advisers.
addition, we should not be concerned over the fact that they have 98 Soviet adviser
from the GDR, 11 from Bulgaria at the military hospital, 28 from the DPRK, 20 from
and 10 from the PLO. We presume that they are there to defend liberty and democrac
the same fervour they defend them in their respective countries. Moreover, in sayi
10 and 12-year children are being trained in Honduras, Ramirez Mercado fell short o
that we will soon begin a training program for newborn babies and infants. Perhaps
is his concern.

3. Regarding the incidents which occurred in Nicaraguan territory and were provoke
Nicaraguans that Ramirez Mercado reports and in which he is trying to involve a sect
the Honduran Army, we can only say that it is precisely a sector of the Sandinist a
which is bent on orchestrating an international press campaign based on distorted f
aimed at, we presume among other intentions, discrediting the democratic and consti
government of Honduras. This action has already been reported by our country at in
national and regional organizations as a precaution against any upcoming consequenc

4. We reiterate that Honduras will never permit its territory to be used to attack
neighboring country.

In conclusion, we believe it is advisable to quote an excerpt of an official commun
issued on 29 March which said:

The Honduran Government states once again that it does not want to maintain a clima
continuous verbal confrontation or any other type of confrontation with the Nicarag
Government or with any other government. On the contrary, the Honduran Government
reiterates that what it most wants is peace in Central America, which is why it pre
the previously mentioned proposal, which has six points that can be summarized as f

1. General regional disarmament;
2. Reduction of foreign advisers, whether they are military men or civilians;
3. Agreement by the countries of the area to an international supervision or vigil
4. A halt to arms traffic in the region;
5. Absolute respect for the jurisdictional borders of all Central American states;
6. Promotion of a multilateral and continous dialogue aimed at finding solutions t
area's problems and at securing respect for public liberties and for the people's r
to freely state their will and to strengthen a democratic and pluralist system.

ERRONEOUS CAPTURE ON NICARAGUA DIPLOMAT ADMITTED

PA041942 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] In what constitutes an unusual reaction, the Honduran Foreign Ministry admi
yesterday in Tegucigalpa that the Department of National Investigation, DIN, agents
captured Nicaraguan diplomat Francisco Javier Hurtado Lopez. This information, att
to a brief communique released by the Public Relations Directorate, states that the
agents had captured Hurtado Lopez by mistake at Tegucigalpa's International Airport

It has been established that the necessary apologies have already been filed with t
Sandinist government, Hurtado Lopez himself and Nicaraguan ambassador in Honduras
Dr Guillermo Suarez Rivas.

Hurtado Lopez arrived in Tegucigalpa on a special mission related to his post as em
inspector for the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

In response to protests by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry, which is headed by Father Miguel d'Escoto, the Honduran Foreign Ministry, through an authorized spokesman, has told this station that the Sandinist revolutionary junta has already been advised that such deplorable incidents will not occur again because the necessary preventive measures will be adopted. Meanwhile, Hurtado Lopez has told the international press that upon being captured, he was savagely punched and kicked by DIN agents.

NICARAGUA

GOVERNMENT RESPONDS TO U.S. VETO AT UN

PA030422 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0350 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Nicaraguan Government communique read by Rodrigo Reyes, minister secretary of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction at Government House in Managua -- live]

[Text] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua believes that it must express its opinion in regard to the results of the UN Security Council vote on the proposed resolution presented by the Government of the Republic of Panama, which received an affirmative vote from 12 of the 15 members of the Council, with 2 abstentions and a U.S. veto.

Nicaragua cannot but share the alarm of the Central American peoples and the international community at the fact that the United States used the veto to bar approval of a draft resolution that was simply an attempt to ratify the fundamental principles of the UN Charter, which establishes that peaceful solutions should be sought, through negotiations, for conflicts between states and which rejects the use or threat of force in such conflicts.

The U.S. veto revealed to the world's governments and to the international public that that country's government does not seem to be willing to find peaceful solutions to the Central American crisis; it also implicitly confirms Nicaragua's just concern over the intentions of military aggression that it has been protesting before the international community.

The U.S. attitude at the UN Security Council and the absence, to date, of specific steps toward negotiations with Nicaragua, within the framwork of the proposal made by the Mexican Government, represent a serious threat to Central America. Therefore, considering the gravity of the threats that seems to be confirmed by the U.S. veto today, the Nicaraguan Government, within its persistent search for peace and a negotiated political solution to the existing crisis, informs the Nicaraguan people and the international public that it reserves the right to take our country's just positions to the UN General Assembly, in order to achieve peace and stability in Central America.

We are grateful for the solidarity of the governments that acted with a high spirit of responsibility in favor of nonintervention and peace in the region, especially to those members of the Security Council who expressed this attitude with their vote; Panama, France, Guyana, Uganda, Ireland, Jordan, Japan, Togo, the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and China.

Meanwhile, we request the support of the international community in the form of a demand that the United States reject the use of force in Central America and agree, in a responsible approach and with mutual respect, can seek just solutions to the crisis in the region. May there be peace in Central America.

[Signed] The Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. [Dated] Managua, 2 April 1982, year of unity before aggression.

MINISTER D'ESCOTO ADDRESSES UN SECURITY COUNCIL

PA030214 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] Nicaragua today stressed the importance of the meetings that the UN Security Council has been holding in the past few days to learn about and thoroughly discuss our country's denunciations of the threat of a U.S. invasion. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, speaking this afternoon to the UN Security Council, presented real and specific facts about the U.S. threats against Nicaragua. From the UN headquarters in New York, here are the words of Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman:

[Begin recording] I will send to your respective missions a much more detailed report on the information given by Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra in his speech to this council on all of the attacks that occurred from January 1980 to March 1982. Nicaragua's insistence in stating that the Reagan administration is directly implicated in the attacks and aggressive plans against our country is not solely or exclusively based on the information that we, as a government, have.

In the United States, the information given by Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, to members of the congressional select committees in fulfillment of the requirements of the (Cliff Ryan) amendment of 1976 is public knowledge. Mnay of the distinguished representatives who have participated in those debates have referred to these kinds of reports, which have appeared in the most prestigious U.S. newspapers, such as the New York TIMES and the Washington POST, among others.

In this context, Mr President, I will quote the following paragraphs from an article published in the NATION entitled: Destabilizing Nicaragua, the CIA Is on the Hunt Again. I quote: A covert operation directed by the Central Intelligence Agency against the Sandinist government of Nicaragua is underway. According to two people present at the secret information meetings held in November and December, Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, told the members of the Select Intelligence Committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives that the CIA is secretly providing training, money and weapons to the former members of Gen Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, who are now carrying out armed incursions into Nicaragua from bases in Honduras. The funds are being channeled through friendly Latin American countries.

The quote continues: The assistant secretary told the congressmen that the objective of the CIA's covert action is to provoke revolts in Nicaragua by using the former Somozist guardsmen, dissident elements and the Nicaraguan ethnic minorities, as well as groups of exiles in the United States. It further added, and I quote: The objective stated in at least one of the Florida camps by the leaders of thé training camps of the Cuban exiles and the Nicaraguan rightwing is the overthrow of the Nicaraguan Government.

Enders told several members of Congress in informal meetings that the administration -- I quote -- is turning a blind eye -- end quote -- to the violation of the U.S. neutrality laws, since the exile groups form part of the covert operation.

On 12 November 1981, Democratic Congressman Gerry Studds from Massachusetts asked Secretary of State Alexander Haig the following, and I quote: Can you inform this Congress that the United States will not participate in and will not encourage in any direct or indirect way any action to overthrow or destabilize the Nicaraguan Government? Secretary Haig's reply was as follows and I quote: No, I cannot give such assurances. End quote.

In view of this reply, Democratic Representative Michael Barnes of Maryland, chairman of the subcommittee, said the following, and I quote: On the basis of your answers, if I were a Nicaraguan I would be building my air-raid shelter. End quote.

I think that the distinguished U.S. representative [referring to Mrs Kirkpatrick] would [not] dare to describe Representative Michael Barnes as paranoid because of his statement.

On 15 November 1982, at a news conference in West Palm Beach, Florida, Secretary of State Haig said in answer to a question: We cannot rule out the possibility of a military action against Nicaragua.

On 22 November 1981, presidential adviser Edwin Meese, in reply to a question from the CBS television network said, and I quote: Various measures are currently being considered. There are various options. Many of them consist of pressures on Nicaragua by other countries of the zone and of other steps that it would not be prudent to discuss unless it were decided to carry them out. End quote. On that same 22 November 1981, on being questioned by the U.S. ABC network, Secretary of State Alexander Haig categorically refused to exclude the possibility of a U.S. military action against Nicaragua and indicated that he did not think it advisable to limit the options.

On 22 November 1981 again, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger told NBC that the Central American region involves vital U.S. interests and that he could not rule out the possibility of a military action, specifically that of a naval blockade.

On February 1982, the Washington POST disclosed that President Reagan approved a far-reaching plan supposedly directed at opposing the Cuban presence in Nicaragua, which specifically includes the instigation of paramilitary operations by foreign governments. That same day, when a newsman asked President Reagan if he had approved any secret activity to destabilize the current Nicaraguan Government, Mr Reagan replied, and I quote: Once again we find ourselves with something that falls under national security and about with I will not comment. end quote.

On 15 March 1982, only 2 weeks ago, terrorist commandos from Honduras dynamited an important bridge over the Negro River in Chinandega Department and caused serious damage to the bridge near the city of Ocotal, capital of Nueva Segovia Department. They are both located near the border with Honduras. Asked whether the Central Intelligence Agency had anything to do with the destruction of these two strategic bridges, Edwin Meese, President Reagan's adviser, replied that he could not confirm or deny the CIA's participation in these actions.

Today, Mr President, we have heard the distinguished representative of the United States state that her country does not have any intention of invading Nicaragua. Well, thank you very much, but this does not satisfy us, since this does not say anything about other types of direct aggression or indirect aggression through other forces, nor does it refer to the convert actions that the Reagan administration has been financing and directing against Nicaragua.

The Reagan administration has firmly maintained its policy of not ruling out the possibility of resorting to any type of direct or indirect, overt or covert aggression against my country and has been characterized only by its aggressions, threats and slanders. On the other hand, the Nicaraguan Government has maintained its determination to achieve normalization of its relations with Washington through constructive dialogue based on solid foundations.

From the beginning of the Reagan administration we have consistently requested the establishment of a dialogue with U.S. Government authorities at the highest level. This initiative was always systematically rejected until August 1981, a date when, although a meeting of neither heads of state nor foreign ministers was achieved, at least a meeting with Assistant Secretary Enders was held. Finally, in December 1981, thanks to the insistence of the Nicaraguan Government, there was a meeting with Gen Alexander Haig, secretary of state.

On the part of the United States, those meetings seem to have had the primary objective of making President Reagan's government appear as if it is highly interested in achieving an understanding with Nicaragua.

Despite this, however, they did not desist from resorting to threats or did not rule out the use of any economic, political or military measure to strangle Nicaragua. Washington tried to manage the information on these meetings and the written communication that was subsequently issued appeared to deny that Mr Reagan's government had made important proposals that Nicaragua had rejected [sentence as heard]. Nicaragua, Mr President, never rejected any proposal. What we did was to indicate the conditions in which these proposals could be seriously considered. [end recording]

DIPLOMAT ARRESTED IN HONDURAS RETURNS, COMPLAINS

PA021328 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0322 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Francisco Hurtado Lopez, the Nicaraguan diplomat who was arrested in Tegucigalpa on Tuesday, returned to Managua today and charged the Honduran authorities with "violating the official correspondence" he was carrying. Hurtado was presented to newsmen today at the Managua Foreign Ministry where he said that he went to Honduras as an embassies inspector, which is his position. Hurtado characterized the events that took place at Toncontin International Airport in Tegucigalpa, as "violations of the Vienna Convention" which establishes diplomatic immunity. The Nicaraguan diplomat said that not only he was held under arrest Tuesday night, but he was also "beaten, drugged and kidnapped" by a Honduran military group.

He said that his briefcase, which is his personal property and in which he carried correspondence from Guillermo Suarez, Nicaraguan ambassador to Honduras, the Nicaraguan foreign minister and the Sandinist Junta of National Reconstruction, "was in the hands of the Honduran military authorities for more than 3 hours." Hurtado said: "All the correspondence was violated." He said that the Honduran authorities were very interested in knowing what was written in a notebook. The diplomat returned to Nicaragua accompanied by Ambassador Guillermo Suarez who was called for consultations by the Managua Foreign Ministry. This ministry has already sent a protest note to its Honduran counterpart regarding of this incident that the Sandinist government has characterized as "another provocation by a sector of the Honduran Army." Ambassador Suarez, nevertheless, has noted that important Honduran officials, including the president, have given explanations on the Hurtado Lopez case.

Protest Note

PA030556 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

["Protest note" sent by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry to Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; date not given]

[Text] I have the honor of addressing Your Excellency to bring to your attention the violent arrest of Francisco Javier Hurtado Lopez, a diplomat of our Foreign Ministry, at the Toncontin Airport today as he was about to board an airplane to Nicaragua after having fulfilled the immigration procedures established by Honduran law. I would like to express my deep concern to Your Excellency over this act, which must be added to the deplorable attacks against Nicaragua that have been staged from Honduras, while the distinguished Honduran Government has not yet taken the necessary steps to end those attacks once and for all.

In the face of this new and unjustified act of aggression against a diplomatic official of our government, the Nicaraguan Government, through me, presents its most energetic and formal protest to Your Excellency over the abuses committed against that official and the disrespect of our ambassador, Guillermo Suarez Rivas, who was accompanying Mr Hurtado at the time of his arrest at the airport. This arrest flagrantly violated the principles of international law, [words indistinct] and customs. In view of this action, the National Reconstruction Government demands a satisfactory explanation from your distinguished government of the arbitrary arrest of our diplomatic official. Such actions do not contribute to the maintenance of the good relations that should exist between our two countries.

While condemning this new aggression, we reaffirm to Your Excellency our government's absolute willingness to maintain good relations with the distinguished Government of Honduras, in order to preserve peace in Central America. I take advantage of this opportunity to reiterate my respect and esteem to Your Excellency.

[Signed] Victor Hugo Tinoco, acting foreign minister.

REPORT ON ARGENTINE TAKEOVER OF FALKLAND ISLANDS

PA050046 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Apr 82

[Text] The Argentine Government has officially announced that its forces have fully occupied the Falkland, South Sandwich and South Georgia Archipelago and that, at the same time, it has frozen British assets in Argentina. The report added that with the takeover of Grytiviken, a settlement on South Georgia Island, Argentina now controls all of the terrritory that the United Kingdom occupied in 1833.

The arrival of Gen Mario Benjamin Menendez at Puerto Rivero, the former Port Stanley, has been announced for today. Menendez was appointed governor of this archipelago by the regime led by Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri. Meanwhile, today the military regime froze British assets, which, according to Argentine economic sources, amount to $5.8 billion, in response to a similar measure applied by the London government and affecting Argentine deposits valued at $1.4 billion.

Yesterday the UN Security Council demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Argentine troops that seized the Falkland Islands and urged the governments of Buenos Aires and London to seek a diplomatic solution to their differences. At the same time, dispatches disclosed that the United Kingdom announced that a fleet of 40 warships will leave for the islands tomorrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF YOUNG COMMUNIST UNION CONGRESS

Nicaraguan Delegate Speaks

FL021620 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] We have brought a delegation representing the moral fiber and courage of our new generation, Carlos Carrion, secretary general of the 19 July Sandinist Youth, has said in Havana. He was addressing the Fourth Congress of Cuba's Union of Young Communists [UJC]. Carrion delivered an account of Nicaraguan Youths' struggle to win freedom for the fatherland. He said the young were working hard in preparing the country's defense and that they saluted this important event [the UJC congress] with rifle and hoe in hand.

Carrion highlighted the presence in the Nicaraguan delegation of young people of the stature of (Alma Nubia Baltodano), who lost her hands fighting the enemy, and Orlando Tardencillas, a brave internationalist soldier who thwarted the traitorous machinations of the imperialists. The Nicaraguan people appreciate and do not forget the help of Cuba, whose children gave up even their lives; we swear that when the times comes, our children will also give their lives for the peoples who so require, Carrion asserted.

Castro Attends Session

FL021844 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, attended the second day of sessions of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC]. As with the opening session, this morning's began with great enthusiasm on the part of the more than 1,400 delegates from all over the country. The presence of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, along with the other presiding members, was welcomed with an ovation lasting several minutes. Also present at this morning's session were Commander of the Revolution Ramiro Valdes, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Osmani Cienfuegos, all members of the Politburo, and Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC.

More on Proceedings

FL030245 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Apr 82

[Text] The working sessions of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Young Communists [UJC] resumed this afternoon with the presence of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of Cuba's Communist Party, and Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary. During this session, the third one of the congress, there were speeches by the delegates on the contents of the main report. The participants approved a special recognition of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro for his efforts and concerns aimed at raising the health level of our people. The delegates expressed the Cuban youths' determination to support the country's efforts to become a medical superpower.

Among the proposals, one marked by its high humane feeling is the one dealing with their decision to donate human organs in cases of accidental death, which was unanimously approved. The delegates to the congress agreed to sign a book ratifying such decision. Luis Orlando Dominguez, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the UJC, said this decision is an inspiration that came from Fidel's personal efforts and dedication in the field of health. Representatives of the revolutionary armed forces visited the hall where the plenary session was being held to convey greetings from the Cuban combatants to the Fourth UJC Congress.

Congress Concludes

FL042222 [Editorial Report] Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 2059 GMT on 4 April begins live color coverage of the closing of Cuba's Union of Young Communists [UJC] at Havana's Karl Marx theater. The audience is seen standing, shouting slogans and clapping their hands excitedly. The curtains on stage go up at 2102 GMT and disclose Cuban leaders Fidel Castro, Raul Castro, Ramiro Valdes, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Jose Ramon Machado Ventura, Arnaldo Milian Castro, and other Politburo members already in their places on the dais.

The ceremony begins with the Cuban national anthem, while the camera pans the other people on the dais, including Namibian leader Sam Nujoma. Afterwards, the audience resumes the "Fidel, Fidel" chant and shout anti-imperialist slogans. TV announcer Manolo Ortega makes introductory remarks, saying that the UJC Congress is concluding "successfully," and introduces Nujoma, who gets a big hand. Luis Orlando Dominguez, the outgoing first secretary of the UJC, then introduces the National Bureau of the UJC, which now numbers 18 -- 8 reelected and 10 new members: First Secretary Carlos Lage Davila, Second Secretary Conrado Martinez Corona, Luis Miyares Gomez, Mariela Columbie, Idalberto Capote Hurtado, Manuel Estevez Alvarez, Ramon Ramon Diapur, Jose Ramon Rodriguez Rodriguez, Fernando Ramirez de Estenos, (Jacinto Granda de la Cerna), Jorge Jorge Valdes, Hiram Gonzalez Perez, Alfredo Jordan, Jose M. Puente Peuyot, Yadira Garcia, (Regis Rolando Grondon Tamayo), (Isidora Gordon) and Olga Maria (Oceja). The new head of the UJC Control and Review Committee is (Marisa Melero Lazo). The new first secretary of the UJC, Carlos Lage, then reads the oath of office, a copy of which is presented to Fidel Castro. UJC 20th anniversary medals, the first two awarded, are presented to both Fidel and Raul Castro. Young Pioneers and students then perform in salute to the 20th anniversary of the JUC in the name of the new generation. The performance includes a simulated response to a night attack with young boys carrying rifles and crawling along the floor. Fidel Castro begins his speech at 2206 GMT.